

BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 72.

FRIDAY

MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1837.

PRICE \$6

PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

MANHATTAN HOUSE.

NO. 63 DUANE-STREET, NEW-YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, re-spectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers' College, for the purpose of a HOTEL and RESTAURANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.

Mr. Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Clubmen, Pastry, The best Wine and Liquors will be served from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of the cargo of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr. Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various Soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr. Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as *cuisiniers*, will entitle him to the most satisfactory and most judicious epicsures, both in respect to quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr. Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his d^rgience quite as untiring; and from such strangers in this city, as have excellence in the various departments of his profession, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.

House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. epic je17

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

The subscriber (late of the Merrimack House, Lowell) has now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent any company he received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while no particular of intemperance will be set on us, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

M. ROGERS, je22

MURDOCK'S CAMBRIDGE MARKET HOTEL.

The subscriber (late of the Cambridge Market Hotel) has again returned to the Cambridge Market Hotel, which has lately become the property of an enterprising Company of gentlemen, who have made all the alterations and improvements which were necessary to render the place pleasant, comfortable or convenient; and the subscriber has furnished the house throughout with furniture of modern style and beauty by his experience and constant personal attention, to merit which patronage he has heretofore received from his friends and a generous public.

Cambridge, July 1, 1837. JUDSON MURDOCK.

epic4w

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass. A. BULLARD, has taken the above establishment, with the intention of keeping a first rate House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of strangers and others, who visit the island. From the experience he has had in this line of business he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady Boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

3m my29

WORCESTER HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.

Menus will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.

LYSANDER C. CLARK,

Worcester, June 7, 1837. ff je9

FARM FOR SALE.

In Billerica on the road from the meeting house to Lexington, there is a house and seven acres, (well fenced with stone walls,) upon which there are five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, sowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles, Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BALLOON, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM MANN.

STORE IN KILBY STREET.

To let, and possession had immediately. One of the best stores in Kilby street, for the Dry Goods business. The rent will be low, and the tenant can have an introduction to some good customers. Apply at 64 Kilby street.

epic2w

TO LET.

A good 3 story brick house, No 13 Vine street with immediate possession. Apply to C. M'INTIRE, Exchange street.

ff aug22

FOR SALE.

Two wooden houses on Canton street.

JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

aug22

TO LET.

A basement Room suitable for a Physician's office, with or without board. Also, part of a genteel House, consisting of four or six rooms, to a small family. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 46 Brattle Square.

ff jy22

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

No 19 and 21 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' wharf. ff mb7

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.

A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice, with immediate possession, if applied for very soon.

ff mh23

TO LET.

The Chambers of Warehouse 61 Water street, now occupied by S. F. Barry. Apply at 11 Kilby street.

ff SwisSos

aug19

STORE TO LET.

A brick house near the Providence Railroad depot, rent \$150 and taxes.

JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

ff 2w

WANTED.

A cottage well shaded with trees, with from one to five acres of land, not more than six miles from the city. One answering the above description would be purchased or rented.

JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

ff 4w

FOR SALE.

Two 2 story new wooden Houses, containing eight rooms each, pleasantly situated near Taft's Hotel, in Chelsea. Terms reasonable, apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle Square.

ff ly14

TO RENT.

A shop in Federal st, suitable for mechanical purposes.

JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

ff 2w

TO LET.

A genteel country seat, about four miles from the city.

JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

ff 2w

MONEY TO LOAN.

In large or small sums, by U. J. CLARK, 2 Brattle square.

ff my13

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Aug. 21, 1837. THE Committee on the Fire Department, to whom were referred the petitions of several citizens of the Northern section of the city, respecting the removal of Engines No. 1, from its present location, have attentively considered the subject, both before and since the presentation of those petitions, and ask leave to submit the following report. In determining upon the places in which to locate the fourteen engines which are to be kept in use, according to the plan presented, some time since, to the City Council, many points were of course to be kept in view and carefully compared by the committee; and they are desirous of presenting it possible, a clear and intelligible statement of the considerations which have operated upon their minds. As a reduction of six engines was to be made from the whole number, the distribution of the remainder became in some degree important before; but the committee are of opinion that this increase of importance is much exaggerated in the minds of many.

If the companies assemble with equal promptness, it can scarcely make a difference of more than two or three minutes, whether the house is situated in Mason street or School street, in Hanover street or Salem street, in the promptness with which the engine may be brought on the ground. It is of vastly more consequence whether a reservoir is within reach, and full of water, so that the first engine that arrives may be put in operation. But it is not to be denied that the distribution ought to be made, as far as possible, with just regard to the safety of each portion of the city; and although other circumstances have been attended to, this has not been lost sight of.

The first enquiry that suggested itself to the committee was, how the engine houses belonging to the city could answer the purpose, without continuing the practice which had been found inconvenient, of hiring buildings for the objects. The following houses belonging to the city, were at once retained, as being perfectly well situated for the protection of their several neighborhoods, viz.: Nos 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20. Only one more was wanted to make up the complement, and the situation of No 7 is so central, convenient, and as experience has proved, so useful, that the committee did not hesitate to prefer it at once to all the others which do not belong to the city. Nos 2 and 16 have been discontinued for some time past, though we do not see that there was any particular inducement to re-occupy them. The question which presented itself to the committee was, whether the comparative advantages of Nos 1, 4, 7 and 14. A more close examination of No 7 seemed more important than any consideration which occurred to them in favor of the others. With regard to the North End, there are two engines exceedingly well situated within the *ancient limits* of that section of the city, and two others just without them, viz.: Nos 3 and 15 within, Nos 5 and 10 without. Besides these, it is proposed that the Boston, (an engine of different size from the others with the exception of the Tiger,) should be kept ready for use in No 15's house, and another engine in No 10's house, and if this proposed system should be brought into effect, there will be assistance enough to work all the spare engines, in case of a bad fire. Another observation ought to be borne in mind, which is that the two engines in Nos 1 and 4 are both well placed. There are six within the city, and two more within reach, viz.: two in Hanover street one near the Hancock School House, and one near Dr Parkman's Church, one in North square, one in Salem street, near Christ Church, another one in Thaxter street, and one near the Hay Scales. There is another in Hanover street, and one more in Dock square. Besides these reservoirs the North Eng. is surrounded and partially intersected by tide water, which is available for 16 or 18 hours out of 24. Experience proves, also, that there is really less danger from fire at that section of the city than any other. The largest fire which has occurred there for many years, or ever, was that of Blackstone street two years ago, which happened when there were as many engines in operation as ever there were, though inclusive; and that fire shows, more decisively than almost any other, the importance of having reservoirs, and of having them constantly filled. It was an accidental deficiency of water in one of them which gave that fire its ascendancy. If the number or the vicinity of the engines were the most important circumstance, it might soon have been stopped. The only other fire which occurred much apprehension in that quarter, was the one at the end of Charlestown and Causeway streets, in a vicinity surrounded by wooden buildings, and the success with which that was extinguished shows how difficult it is for a fire to spread in a district where the population is so compact and active.

The inhabitants of the three Northern Wards are about 17,000 in number, or a little more than one fifth of the whole population of the city, and the three engines which are held within the limits of these Wards, Nos 3, 10 and 15, as nearly as possible, in the exact ratio of the population, being a little more than one fifth of the whole. Besides this, it is in contemplation to store two extra engines in the houses of Nos 1 and 15, which are large and sufficient for that purpose. It succeeds to the committee that upon a comparison of the proportionate rate for the safety of the North End, with that for the other sections of the city, it will be found that there is none more carefully guarded, though perhaps some portion of it may think otherwise. It is naturally secured. But a few months experience will decide the whole matter better than any previous calculations; and there must always be an opportunity to remove an engine from a vicinity where a company may not be obtained for it, to one where it can be readily obtained.

It will be a great advantage if the public mind can be kept upon this subject, till the whole experiment can be fairly tried. And, if after trial, it is found that any improvement can be made, there is no reason to doubt that it will be made. The subject is always open. There is one suggestion with which the committee will close their statement. It is that the public should be induced to purchase a supply of water in the city, renders it advisable to have a public expense which can be shown to be really necessary under present circumstances. If such a supply of water is to be had through the city, (and certainly it cannot be thought unreasonable to expect it within a few years) not only may the numerous reservoirs be kept full with facility, but also may be inserted in the pipes at whenever short distances may be thought advisable; so that wherever a fire may break out, a single engine, with its 200 feet of hose, may be able to reach it. When that is the case, it certainly will be in the power of the City to dispense with a portion of the apparatus now required. In the mean while adequate protection is necessary; but superfluous expense ought, of course, to be avoided; and if more than a fair proportion is devoted to one section of the city, the others will be sure to claim the same, and thus the old number of twenty engines may be called for without necessity, and at a great expense.

The Committee are desirous of having it understood, that this arrangement is not proposed as a definitive and unalterable one, but those changes which experience may show to be desirable can be made at any time and at all times especially, regard must be had to the difficulty or the ease with which companies may be raised in the different neighborhoods; and when in particular vicinity a company cannot be obtained, no objection can reasonably be made to discontinuing that Engine, and substituting another where suitable persons offer their services. With these views the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

For the Committee,
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Chairman.
The foregoing report was laid on the table and ordered to be published in the newspapers which print the City Ordinances, &c.

Attest: S. F. MCLEARY, City Clerk.
aug25

COAL.—R. MOSMAN & CO., corner of Cross and Fulton streets, would respectfully give notice that they are receiving their supplies of Ha d and Soft Coal for Grates and Stoves—among which may be found Peach Orchard and Black Heath which have a decided preference over all other Anthracites, together with Lackawana, Cannel, Orell, Newcastle, Bridgeport and Sydney Coals, all of which they will be able to offer at the lowest Cash prices.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1837. Lewis 240ff

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

In pursuance of a decree of the said Court, in the above entitled cause, the subscriber, one of the Masters in Chancery of the said Court for the County of Suffolk, hereby gives notice to the holders of any notes or drafts of Charles Russell & Son, which are contained in the Schedule annexed to the instrument of agreement made the twenty eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty three, by and between Charles Russell and John S. Russel, of Boston, Boston, and their agents under the firm of Charles Russell & Son, of the first, and the President Directors and Company of the Merchants' Bank, the President Directors and Company of the Marine Bank, and the President Directors and Company of the Mechanics' Bank, of the second part, to come before him the said Master in Chancery, on the Fifth day of September next, at his Office, in No 33, Court street, Boston, and prove their claims under the said agreement, against the Defendants, the said Banking Corporations—and all holders of such notes and drafts who shall not neglect to attend and prove their said claims as aforesaid, will be bound from the benefit of the laws enacted by the said instrument, and all persons who shall come in before the Master to prove their claims are, before they shall be admitted creditors, to contribute in proportion of the expenses of the suit said to be settled by the Master, unless the Solicitors for the Plaintiffs shall agree to bill the said creditors, into coin at any moment, so long as the patronage of the Federal Government is an aid to FRAUD.

But Camillus says—"I cannot perceive the propriety of the Federal Government requiring a different medium for its transactions, from that of the great body of the people." What constitute the medium adopted by the great body of the people? Contracts to pay specie. The great body of the people require that all debts due to them shall be discharged either in gold and silver, or in contracts to pay gold and silver on demand. The contracts in use are those of banks, who use the money borrowed of bill-holders and depositors, as a basis of discounts.

If these contracts are relied upon as money with too much confidence, the consequence is, that banks invest their borrowed funds, re-payable on demand in specie, in their securities, that they cannot be converted at any moment into gold and silver. The reason given by Camillus, is that the overtrading and speculation which have brought the country to its present degraded financial condition. It will increase their indebtedness to such an extent, as to prostrate the whole community in one common ruin, and make a national bank, with all its evils, most welcome to a people who cannot rely upon the obligation of contracts.

Instead of recommending any regulations to protect the property of bill-holders and depositors, Hamilton sought only to constitute a bank on the same principles as the Bank of England, as it would be strong in public confidence. "It is to be considered," he said, "that such a bank is not a mere matter of private property, but a POLITICAL MACHINE of great importance to the state." "To attach full confidence to such an institution, it seems to be an essential ingredient in its structure that it should be under a PRIVATE, not a PUBLIC direction—under the guidance of INDIVIDUAL INTEREST, not of PUBLIC POLICY." All banks, constituted like ours, are political machines: whereas they ought to be institutions for the management

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of private finances under the guidance of individuals, not subject to special laws—in fine, mere matters of private property. All political machines ought to be erected by the people and not by state or federal legislatures and banks, above all institutions, ought never to be erected into political machines. "That which the ancients acquired by war, our moderns obtain with more certainty by financing." Financial political machines are the most deadly enemies to liberty.

2d. The public money will be unsafe. No remark on this head seems necessary. We will, however, observe, that politicians and speculators will do as they did last year,—make the public money a basis of discount, go to the deposite banks, which they patronize—take out the public in my—then put in their notes as security, and buy public funds. If this scheme be continued, the people will be taxed to enable speculators to rob the people of their funds, as well as of the public money.

4th. It virtually surrenders the Purse to the protectives of Congress, and enlarges the patronage of that body to a dangerous extent. The outrageous extent to which the abuses inherent in this system were carried by the last Congress, is a disgrace to American legislation. We saw Congress, deluded with the sophistries of Calhoun and Webster, increase the number of deposite banks and attempt to repeal the specie circular, which was issued to protect the people's public fund from robbery, and their treasury from plunder, for the express purpose of making 40 millions of the public money and the whole circulation of these banks the basis of discount. The course of Congress at that session has convinced us that unless the State is divorced from banks, our boasted liberty will be a mere phantom! Hamilton sought to create a bank which should make the money it borrowed of bill holders and depositors, a basis of discount; but the last Congress sought to make not only those resources, but forty millions of public money, a basis of discount. The experiment which Hamilton introduced has been carried out upon the very principles which he established, and has proved itself to be based in delusion and fraud. The system is wrong, and Congress should not bolster it up by its enormous patronage. If our banking system were correct, the banks would not need or desire the patronage of Congress. Being wrong, they should not enjoy it, whether they desire it or not.

Whether right or wrong, Congress should make the Treasury independent of State laws and State institutions, as the framers of the Constitution intended it should be.

5th. It enables Congress to interfere with state reform in the system of Banking. Congress has nothing to do with regulating the trade of Banking. In the language of Mr Webster, "The only power the Government has for restraining the issues of state banks, is to refuse their notes in the receipts of the Treasury." Congress has no right to force a paper system or a metallic system upon the people of the states. The people have a right to conduct all their exchanges by barter, if they like. Congress cannot force any system of exchanges upon them. The Constitution has protected all contracts to pay money, by declaring gold and silver coin to be the only legal money of the United States, and by making the obligation of contracts inviolable. The defects of our system do not arise from any deficiency in the Constitution, but from the delusion of paper money—from the confidence men have in the ability of banks to pay at any moment, money which they have put beyond their reach for months. This is the delusion. The present system institutes a currency, the debts of banks to bill-holders and depositors. The depositories and circulation of banks constitute our currency. They are contracts to pay specie on demand, or in other words, they are debts due on demand. How can Congress regulate these debts? Can it say to the bill-holder of a bank bill, and thus leave the people and their banks to manage their own affairs. If Congress will let them alone, the reformation of banks will go on as fast as circumstances will permit. Let it neither bolster them up with patronage, nor seek to control their private business. As to lending them public money to become the basis of discounts, and aiding them in extending their circulation by crediting their bills in receipts of the Treasury—this is building up the radically vicious support of the whole system. If Congress intends to make bank debts convertible by the Banks, at any moment into specie; it must make the securities of all banks, to the amount of their circulation and depositories, respectively, convertible at any moment. *This is impracticable.*

To conclude—the questions which come up for decision are—

1. Shall the Treasury, or shall Banks, become the depository of the public money?

2. Shall Treasury officers, created by Congress for the safety and convenient management of the federal revenue, and responsible to the Constitution and laws of Congress; or shall bank officers, created by the proprietors of wealth, associated for private gain, and responsible to them and the State charters, be entrusted with the custody of the public money?

3d. Shall that provision of the constitution be observed, which declares that "NO money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," or shall ALL the public money be drawn from the Banks and be appropriated by Bank Directors as the basis of discounts, to pay the debts of merchants and speculators?

Michigan.—The election in this State took place on Monday and Tuesday last. The whigs waged the war bitterly—one G. F. Porter assailed Gov. Mason in the columns of the Detroit Advertiser, but he "waked up the wrong passenger," took it all back, and sneaked out of the scrap by asking the Governor's pardon. No returns have been received yet.

Alabama.—The Nashville Banner (Whig) of August 14, says: "Messrs Chapman and Martin (V. B.) have no doubt been re-elected to Congress from the Huntsville and Florence Districts."

On Tuesday next, little Rhody will elect her Congressmen—the whigs are making the greatest effort to carry the State that they have made since '32—democrats, be at your posts.

Gen. Greene advises the Nullifiers, in case the union is dissolved, to be careful and retain the Chesapeake Bay, or else they'll be dislodged. He says they must have Virginia too, or they can do nothing.

Grove Meeting.—The large denomination of Christians called Methodists, held a Grove Meeting on Martha's Vineyard, last week. The season was one of pure happiness to the worshippers in attendance.

At a celebration in Illinois the following sentiment was given:—

"Major Follansbee—Too brave to die—too good to live."

The Hampshire Republican is using up its cotemporary, in the worst kind of style—don't sting him to death, Mr Republican.

Lamentable.—Mr Edward Webster, a respectable young man living in the vicinity of Richmond, (Indiana) and on the eve of being married, was found dead about four miles from that place, supposed to have fallen from his horse.

Dixion is doing a great business at Bangor; at his levee on Friday evening last, at the theatre, the building was crowded to the roof. The Post says—"The new Ole, entitled 'The brave sons of Maine,' was highly applauded. At the close of this piece, Mr Greeley, who was recently imprisoned in Fredericton by the British Government, being present, was called for by the audience. He arose and made the following remarks, which were received with great enthusiasm."

We give it up—Dixon is a genius.

SPEECH OF MR GREELEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am overpowered at this spontaneous expression of your generosity—this cordial greeting from the numerous assemblage of the sons and daughters of Maine, who now surround me; and be assured that hereafter, when completing the duty which I have been called on to perform, the recollections of this hour will cheer me on to its performance through imprisonment even unto death, in the cause of my country. Allow me to add, that although there were times during my imprisonment when I had almost doubted whether my countrymen would come to the rescue under the orders of my government, yet I will say that I have never doubted that the "brave sons of Maine" would volunteer to the rescue armed and equipped, and cheered by the smiles of the fair daughters of Maine, who, like their mothers of the revolution, were always ready to urge their sons and brothers to the battle field in the cause of our common country. It was this that sustained me while within the walls of a prison at Fredericton, and it is a firm reliance upon your patriotism that now impels me to go on and complete the duty assigned me. Cheered and supported as I have been by the National and State Governments, feeling as I do that I shall be sustained by the brave hearts of the county of Pescoscut, I am the more strongly impelled to press forward to the vindication of our rights, to the soil guaranteed to us by the treaty of '83.

If I should not trespass upon your time and patience, I could a tale unfold of the wrongs and oppressions committed upon the *three thousand poor and ignorant inhabitants* of Madawaska, that would light up the fire of patriotism in your breasts and make your swords leap from their scabbards and flash defiance in the faces of their oppressors.

When a Roman citizen was injured and imprisoned by the foes of his country, there was but one word to call his countrymen to the rescue; and shall an American citizen have less sympathy than a Roman? I trust not—I believe not. I am about to leave here for Madawaska, and should I again be arrested for performing my duty, I hope I shall not be forgotten.

The last number of the American Monthly contained an epitome, credited to some Georgia paper, of the changes which have taken place in the cultivation, manufacture, and trade, in cotton, from the time it was first spun in England till the present day. This table, which is of great value and interest, was prepared by Mr Secretary Woodbury, of the treasury department, and embodied in his tabular views of the cotton trade of the United States, presented to Congress about a year since. It is not unfrequently the case that whig editors, when publishing useful information, compiled by a government officer, forget to give credit for it. As the man said when skinning eels—"it seems to come natural to 'em." Perhaps in this case though, the whig monthly has—to use Buttercup's phrase—committed an error of the head, not of the heart.

The Government will have no money, not even paper money, with which to pay the October instalment, due to the States.—*Newburyport Republican.*

Before October comes, we guess that a law will be passed repealing so much of the deposite act as relates to the sum in \$1500.

David Waters—mulatto lad—stealing money on board of the Num—2 years House of Correction.

Neal Toy—stealing two hats at a fire—1 year House of Correction.

Mary Thompson—stealing from Mrs Sleeper, travelling basket and money box, from a stage—come on from New York in the same boat, and same cars, as the Judge. Before sentence, said—

"I am as innocent as the babe in my arms, and therefore I shall make myself comfortable which ever way it is going to be."

Very good philosophy, and she will have abundant opportunity to practice it during the ensuing year in the House of Correction.

Grace E. Watson—colored damsel—for most ungraciously hatching Isaih Stewart, also dark, took 4 months.

John Robbins and his wife were fined \$40 jointly, for keeping a quiet brothel—in default of the dust, to go for 4 months.

Elizabeth Thomas—between 50 and 60, and mounting specks, a green veil, and brown kid gloves—pleaded guilty to keeping a brothel in Fink street. Since her confinement in jail, some person or persons have broken into her domicil, and carried off a large quantity of her furniture. Fined \$50.00, or 6 months in the House of Correction.

Charles Howe—formerly a printer—recently a huckman—for assaults on Porter, Heymans, Hubbard, and Hook, 9 months in the House of Correction, in default of funds to pay fines to the amount of \$100.

We are glad to perceive that the Commercial wishes for more of our political lessons.

Cheap and profitable travelling.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th July, says, that a gentleman, just arrived in Cincinnati, sailed from London on board one of the packets ten weeks before. He paid cabin passages for nine persons to New York, remained there in one of the best hotels three weeks, travelled with his family of nine persons by stage, canal, and steam, to Cincinnati, when counting his money he found himself possessed of thirteen hundred dollars more cash than when he left London, after paying all his expenses! He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he sold at a premium in New York, and received notes of the Bank of the United States in exchange, and, upon converting those into the currency at the market exchange at Cincinnati, the result came out as stated.

Next Wednesday Mr Clayton will make an ascension in his aerial ship from Alleghenytown, near Pittsburg, Pa.—He says in his advertisement that he made an aerial voyage from Cincinnati to the Allegheny Mountains, 350 miles in nine and a half hours, and has since made the most romantic excursion through the air ever performed by man.

The Mi-ses Grinme have made speeches, wrote pamphlets, exhibited themselves in public, &c. for a long time, but have not found husbands yet. We suspect that they would prefer white children to black, under certain circumstances, after all.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Albany, speaks in the highest terms of the Congress Hall Hotel there, kept by Landon. We'll try his mutton when we go to see the "Regency."

The labourers on the N. Y. Aqueduct at Croton, have turned out for higher wages—some were disposed to work, but the dissatisfied would not allow them to—some fighting has taken place; the military from Sing Sing are on the spot to preserve order.

Mr Finn gave the following toast at the School Dinner on Wednesday:—

The Governor of the Commonwealth—The talented advocate of the Militia system. May he always have such able masters to teach the young idea how to shoot!

An effort is now being made by many of the sound and strong banks of the country, to form some uniform plan for the resumption of specie payments in the course of five or six months.

The Gazette seems to be getting a little Harrisonish—the salute in honor of the Harrison triumph in Indiana, the Gazette informed us, was fired in accordance with its suggestion.

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MUNICIPAL COURT.

Death Curtailing his Business.—We find no idea, till yesterday, to what an alarming degree the pressure of the times extended. We were aware, being occasionally in the habit of reading the newspapers, that the "stoppage of specie payment," had somewhat checked the current of business between separate countries, and indeed between different portions of the same country, but we never suspected that the intercourse between this world and the other, had suffered any interruption and still supposed that Death, through his commission merchants, the M. D.'s, was doing as brisk a business as usual; but such we understand is not the fact, if we may believe—and we have no disposition to disbelieve him)—J. C. Park, Esq., counsel for Patrick Connor, convicted of stealing Patrick Nolans coat, from a dwelling-house, in the night time. Mr Park interceded, in a very feeling manner, which did honor to his humanity, for a merciful sentence, upon the ground, that O'Connor, who had hitherto sustained a good character, had been betrayed into the larceny, proved against him, by necessity, and for want of work, whereby to earn a maintenance for his family. He said, that owing to the unhappy state of business, O'Connor had been thrown out of employ, from one situation to another, till he finally obtained a little in the yard of a tombstone sculptor; but even there, business had diminished to such a degree, that the ep taph artist had to discharge his hands, and rest upon his chisel. This was O'Connor's last chance, and when Death failed him, he had nothing more to do on earth, but to serve the Devil, and steal the coat. We are certainly very sorry for O'Connor, and cannot forbear a remark of commiseration for his patron, who appeared, in his interview with Burns, during the last century, to be an industrious and well-disposed personage. In giving the immortal poet an account of his life—about ten years before he had a falling out with him, and killed him—the King of Terrors said—

"Ay, ay! Dear Rob," and shook his head, "It's even a long, long time indeed. Since I began to tick the thread, And stop the breath, Folk must do something for a living, And so must Death."

We agreed precisely with Death, as to the necessity of his working for a living, but never imagined that he depended on bank facilities. As it is, the Doctors won't help him; few patients will send him to him, who are unable to pony up the fee; and so long as the poor can't get as much as they can eat, it is quite clear, from Dr Graham's demonstrations, that they won't die for love nor money. Nothing but "drops and pills" can be of service to them, and they can't afford such luxuries. We are turning these matters over in our mind, and haphazardly smiling a few, at the queer fix Old Hickory had got every thing wrong by his Bank Veto, when "Squire Park turned round, and caught us in the fact. He did it altogether like our levity up so funeral a topic, and peevishly said to us—"What the d—l, are you laughing about? You look like Death's Head, carved into a broad grin!"

Upon this, the Court clapped a year in the House of Correction upon O'Connor, and made him grin, as if he had swallowed a bunch of red hot fish hooks.

D. J. Barnard—forging a check—1 day solitary, and 3 years in the State Prison.Appealed, and committed to jail, for want of money.

Neal Toy—stealing two hats at a fire—1 year House of Correction.

David Waters—mulatto lad—stealing money on board of the Num—2 years House of Correction.

Reed Toy—stealing two hats at a fire—1 year House of Correction.

Mary Thompson—stealing from Mrs Sleeper, travelling basket and money box, from a stage—come on from New York in the same boat, and same cars, as the Judge. Before sentence, said—

"I am as innocent as the babe in my arms, and therefore I shall make myself comfortable which ever way it is going to be."

Very good philosophy, and she will have abundant opportunity to practice it during the ensuing year in the House of Correction.

Grace E. Watson—colored damsel—for most ungraciously hatching Isaih Stewart, also dark, took 4 months.

John Robbins and his wife were fined \$40 jointly, for keeping a quiet brothel—in default of the dust, to go for 4 months.

Elizabeth Thomas—between 50 and 60, and mounting specks, a green veil, and brown kid gloves—pleaded guilty to keeping a brothel in Fink street. Since her confinement in jail, some person or persons have broken into her domicil, and carried off a large quantity of her furniture. Fined \$50.00, or 6 months in the House of Correction.

Charles Howe—formerly a printer—recently a huckman—for assaults on Porter, Heymans, Hubbard, and Hook, 9 months in the House of Correction, in default of funds to pay fines to the amount of \$100.

We are glad to perceive that the Commercial wishes for more of our political lessons.

Cheap and profitable travelling.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th July, says, that a gentleman, just arrived in Cincinnati, sailed from London on board one of the packets ten weeks before. He paid cabin passages for nine persons to New York, remained there in one of the best hotels three weeks, travelled with his family of nine persons by stage, canal, and steam, to Cincinnati, when counting his money he found himself possessed of thirteen hundred dollars more cash than when he left London, after paying all his expenses! He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he sold at a premium in New York, and received notes of the Bank of the United States in exchange, and, upon converting those into the currency at the market exchange at Cincinnati, the result came out as stated.

Next Wednesday Mr Clayton will make an ascension in his aerial ship from Alleghenytown, near Pittsburg, Pa.—He says in his advertisement that he made an aerial voyage from Cincinnati to the Allegheny Mountains, 350 miles in nine and a half hours, and has since made the most romantic excursion through the air ever performed by man.

The Mi-ses Grinme have made speeches, wrote pamphlets, exhibited themselves in public, &c. for a long time, but have not found husbands yet. We suspect that they would prefer white children to black, under certain circumstances, after all.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Albany, speaks in the highest terms of the Congress Hall Hotel there, kept by Landon. We'll try his mutton when we go to see the "Regency."

The labourers on the N. Y. Aqueduct at Croton, have turned out for higher wages—some were disposed to work, but the dissatisfied would not allow them to—some fighting has taken place; the military from Sing Sing are on the spot to preserve order.

Mr Finn gave the following toast at the School Dinner on Wednesday:—

The Governor of the Commonwealth—The talented advocate of the Militia system. May he always have such able masters to teach the young idea how to shoot!

An effort is now being made by many of the sound and strong banks of the country, to form some uniform plan for the resumption of specie payments in the course of five or six months.

The Gazette seems to be getting a little Harrisonish—the salute in honor of the Harrison triumph in Indiana, the Gazette informed us, was fired in accordance with its suggestion.

Grove Meeting.—The large denomination of Christians called Methodists, held a Grove Meeting on Martha's Vineyard, last week. The season was one of pure happiness to the worshippers in attendance.

At a celebration in Illinois the following sentiment was given:—

"Major Follansbee—Too brave to die—too good to live."

The Hampshire Republican is using up its cotemporary, in the worst kind of style—don't sting him to death, Mr Republican.

Lamentable.—Mr Edward Webster, a respectable young man living in the vicinity of Richmond, (Indiana) and on the eve of being married, was found dead about four miles from that place, supposed to have fallen from his horse.

Gen. Greene advises the Nullifiers, in case the union is dissolved, to be careful and retain the Chesapeake Bay, or else they'll be dislodged. He says they must have Virginia too, or they can do nothing.

Grove Meeting.—The large denomination of Christians called Methodists, held

LION THEATRE.

MISS LOUISA JOHNSON'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, Aug. 25,
Will be performed Sheridan Knowles play of
WM. TELL.

Wm. Tell Mr Eaton
Gesler Chapman
Metcalf Wyatt
Albert Mrs Johnson
Agnes Mrs Thorne
Fancy Hornpipe, by Louisa Johnson.

To conclude with the laughable farce of
102.

Phillip Garbros Mr Wyatt

Prices in accordance with the times—Boxes 50cts., Pit 25cts., Gallery 25cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtains will rise at 7.30 o'clock. Prices—Boxes \$1. Third Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25cts.

RAIL ROAD LINE—FOR NEW YORK.

The elegant and swift steamer RHODE ISLAND, Captain Thayer, will leave Providence TOMORROW AUGUST 25, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Cars to meet the boat will leave the

Depot at 1 P.M.

Passengers in this boat usually arrive in New York in time to take the Philadelphia boat, which, on Sundays leaves at 7 o'clock, A.M.

The NARAGANSETT will leave on Monday.

For further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER, 47 Courts.

Aug 25

FARE REDUCED TO \$1.50 TO PORTSMOUTH

and \$2 to Dover, Great Falls, and South Berwick.

The Fare has been

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Stages connect with the Boat to take passengers to the various places.

Through in about 6 hours. Fare, each way, \$1.50—from Dover, Great Falls, and South Berwick \$2.

I. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

TIME ALTERED.

The Steamboat GEN. LINCOLN, Capt. Geo. Bean, will run on and after MONDAY next, (August 28,) leave Hingham at 7 o'clock, and 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock P.M. Leave Boston at 9 o'clock A.M. and 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock P.M., until further notice.

28

FOR NEW ORLEANS—REGULAR LINE.

The fast sailing A. Coppered包船 HEPION, Capt. Bell, Master, is now loading at Central wharf, and having half her cargo engaged, will sail immediately to succeed the Cambridge. For freight or passage, (cabin or steerage,) having handsome accommodation, apply to JOHN FAIRFIELD, No 26 Central wharf.

The Hebrew will take steam as usual immediately on arrival at the Belize. Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.

Aug 18

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

—First Ship—
The superior fast sailing A coppered packet ship TIMOR, J. Lovett, Master, is now loading at Union wharf, having part of her freight engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch and take steam at the Belize. For freight, cabin, or steerage passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

Aug 19

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The superior fast sailing coppered packet ship VESPASIAN, Winsor, master, is loading at Commercial wharf, having part of her freight engaged will succeed the Timor. For freight or passage, (cabin or steerage,) having handsome accommodation, apply to JOHN FAIRFIELD, No 26 Central wharf.

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FOR NATCHEZ, MISS.—

—Intended for a Regular Packet—

The elegant fast sailing coppered包船 BASHAW, Bourne, master, having part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch for the above port. An agent is going out in the Bashaw to take charge of such goods as may be consigned him for sales and investments. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to JOHN FAIRFIELD, No 26 Central wharf.

Steam will be used as usual immediately on arrival at the Belize. Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.

Aug 18

FOR SAVANNAH, FIRST SHIP.

The superior fast sailing coppered packet ship LOUISA, Capt. Newell, is loading at Union wharf—having part of her freight engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

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FOR NATCHEZ, DIRECT.

On Saturday, The superior Packet Schr. VISCER, O. Bearse, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf, or Master on board, opposite, North side.

Aug 24

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE

The superior Packet Schr. VISCER, O. Bearse, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf, or Master on board, opposite, North side.

Aug 24

COTTON FACTORY FOR SALE.

The New Ipswich Water Loom Factory, is situated in New Ipswich, N. H. the first privilege on Souhegan River, 50 miles from Boston and 30 from Lowell, in a delightful village.

The property consists of an excellent privilege, with stone dam, a brick Mill 3 stories high, 84 by 40 feet georg & complete, in which is a Machine Shop, with lathe, tools, &c. sufficient for an employment of 20 hands, and a building manufactory. Also, 24 frames, 1550 new and 2 do 125 old spindles, 40 rooms, 34 cards, 4 drawing frames, 2 double and 3 single spindles, upper picker, willow, 5 dressers, 2 warpers, &c., &c., every article complete for manufacturing.

The Mill, which is in operation, turns out about 1600 yards of superior heavy brown 44 sheeting per day.

One brick Trip-hammer Shop and Tools, 2 hammers and 3 toges—Blacksmith's shop—1 large Rolling Mill—wood and stone house—150 acres of land, 60 of which is heavily wood.

brick and 6 large wooden 2 story houses—12 story do—a number of barns—Engines and house, &c.

The above property must be sold immediately to settle an estate, and is a superior opportunity for investment, or for mechanics who wish to build machinery, and carry on the business of manufacturing—the payment will be easy with satisfactory security.

Apply to Isaac Parker, 74 Water street, Geo. Barrett, 22 Broad street, Boston, (where the quality of the goods may be seen) or William Ainsworth, Esq., near the premises.

ISAAC PARKER, Committee for

WILLIAM AINSWORTH, selling the

GEO. BARRETT, property.

je 27

REAL ESTATE AT THE NORTH PART OF THE CITY.

Several eligible buildings, lots of land, from 500, to 1400 feet each. Also a 3 story wooden dwelling on a good street, 2 rooms on a floor. Likewise a 3 story brick house on a corner of two wide streets, large airy rooms, 2 separate stairways to the 3d story, good yard, garden, excellent water, &c.

The above will be sold cheap, on easy terms, and approved bank or insurance stock taken for part of the purchase. Inquire of E. BELL, corner of Hull and Commercial streets.

Aug 5

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Four new two story wooden dwelling houses in one block, with brick walls, containing several rooms in each, a wash room, a first rate cellar, and sufficient yard room, an excellent well of water. The houses are substantially built, with the best materials, and are situated in Bunkerhill street, Charlestown, near the Salem turnpike, within three minutes walk of the navy yard; they are very desirable houses for the mechanic, tradesmen, or capitalist, as houses are very much wanted in this vicinity—they will be sold low if applied for soon. Enquire on the premises or of WILLIAM HAWES, Bury wharf, Boston.

epist. aug 12

TO LET.

A suit of rooms, with board, inquire at No 10 Pitt st.

Aug 28

TO LET.

3 brick dwelling houses in the West part of the city. Apply to G. T. WINTHROP, No 17 Court street.

Aug 1

RESTORATOR.

To let, one of the best stands in the city, at a low rent. Apply at this office.

Aug 1

TO LET.

A brick house in Friend street Court, JOHN L. SPEAR, 2 Exchange st.

Aug 25

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.—The Common School Ass'tant, a monthly paper, for the improvement of Common School Education, \$2 per annum—6 copies for \$2—20 copies for \$5.

OTIS, BROADERS & CO., 147 Washington street.

Aug 25

NOR SALE.—A lot of hard wood Side Cases—can be seen at 1 Washington st.

Aug 10

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BY AN INVALUABLE REMEDY:
Tested by experience, and sustained by testimonials.
Most people have a remedy for CORNS as well as other
complaints—but the proprietor of the long known
and well celebrated

Albion Corn Plaster!

(as prepared by the late Dr Conway,) has been made acquainted with no instance of its proper application, in which it has not been preferred to all other REMEDIES for CORNS, those painful disformers of the feet, and enemies to locomotion. The Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is complete, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leave to submit the following case from Mr. Stowell who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the South End, and at South Boston, as a very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE:

Sir—I, not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with the same success. A man, who for years has been crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to ease his feet, he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience—has lately been entirely cured by the use of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort and in whole shoes.—*another Case*—A young woman living near me, had become so lame in consequence of corns, as not to be able to go up and down stairs without great trouble, is now using the Plaster with the most happy success, and prospect of speedy cure.

I could refer to several other cases, were it necessary, but I have seen enough of the Plaster to satisfy me it is the best preparation in this country, or perhaps in any other, for the cure of corns—and were its virtues generally known, I doubt whether you could prepare the article fast enough to meet the public demand.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1832.
Price 50 cents.

None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 89, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also, by his special appointment.

BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY IN BOSTON AND VICINITY.

A large discount to dealers.

iy20

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR ELBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable of attending personally upon Dr H, by sending a particular statement of their case, told whether they are curable or not.

Medicine without principles is an humble art, and a degrading occupation."

Dr Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under different complaints, and so many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.

Dr H. may be consulted at his apartments, No 2 Suffolk place, 127 near Bedford street, &c. from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.

The advantages the Dr. has of consulting and noticing his patients have been of great service to his knowledge of the individual. From his peculiar mode of treatment, his professional celebrity has been established—and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thousand hearts and has been a sweet enjoyment.

Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr Herbert since his arrival in the U. States—Aches 36—Asthma (periodical, constitutional and spasmodic) 70—Blindness, from various causes, 36—Dropsey, in its complicated stages, 63—Fistula in the rectum, 51—Nervous Disease, 140—Piles, 53—Rheumatism, 80—Stone and Gravel, 50—Brain Disorders, 57—Cancer and White Swelling, 68—Consumption, 90—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 63—Giddiness, 67—Gout, 52—Headache, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Lumbago, 52—Sciury, 63—Spasms, 75—Ulcerated Sores, 58—Worms, 55—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Auge, 30. m23 copia

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN RIFLES.

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, July 21, 1837
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 12 o'clock, M. on the first day of September next, for furnishing, for the use of emigrant Indians.

4,500 RIFLES.

The proposals must be in writing. Proposals for furnishing Indian Rifles, and must be accompanied by a pattern gun of each kind proposed to be furnished.

The rifles wanted are such as have heretofore been furnished to emigrating Indians. They may be described, in general terms, as carrying balls of which a pound of lead will make not less than forty-five, nor more than one hundred; and must be of a length and weight corresponding properly with the size of the ball. Each gun is to be accompanied by mounds, wiper, and such other implements as are necessary to make a complete equipment.

Each rifle is to be enclosed in a first rate woolen cover, securely packed in strong boxes, with not less than twenty, nor more than twenty-five in each box.

One third to be delivered in six, one third in nine, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of closing the contract. They must be delivered in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or at such other city or town as may be determined by this office; not to be, however, at a greater or more expensive distance from the contractor than the most distant of the above named cities. All expenses of boxing, drayage, storage, &c. until delivered as above to an authorized agent of the Government at such point in the designated city or town as may be heretofore determined on by this office, and all expenses of inspection, proof, &c. to be borne by the contractor.

Seventy five per cent. of the amount due for each delivery will be paid upon the production of the proper evidence of reception by the agent aforesaid. The remaining twenty-five per cent. will not be paid until the contract is complied with.

The bids and pattern guns will be examined and compared, and the proposals decided on at this office, on or before the 1st day of October next. In this examination and comparison, an officer of the Ordnance Department will assist. Before any bids are received, they will be rigidly and thoroughly inspected, and proved by an officer of the same department, they will not be received, unless they conform in all respects to the patterns.

The right to increase or diminish the number of rifles to be furnished, or of rejecting all the bids if demand too high, is reserved. The bid or bids, which may, under all the circumstances, be best for the Government, will be accepted.

Bids for any number not less than 500 will be received.

Contracts will be entered into, and bonds with sureties for security for their faithful fulfillment on the part of the contractor, will be required. Each bid must be accompanied by the names of the persons proposed as securities. If not known to this office, their sufficiency must be satisfactorily established.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

iy21 TA25th

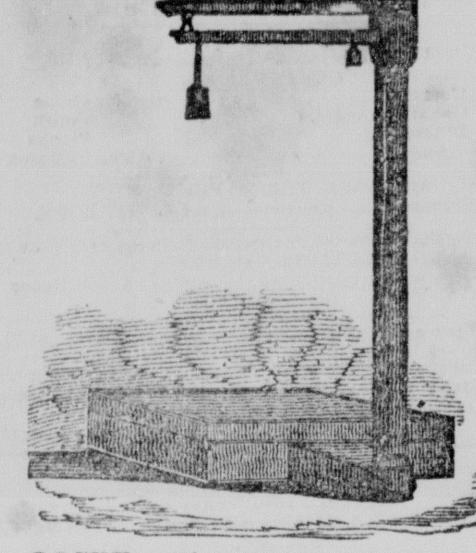
LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful improvements over any other scale of the kind now in use, and for both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any. They have given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted.

Purchasers will have the privilege of returning them after giving them a trial, if not satisfied with them. In introducing these balances to the notice of the public, the subscriber would like to call the attention of those who have purchased, used and tested them, to the fact that he will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

Please dull and examine them at the manufactory No 3 Fulton st. (near the corner, rear of Commercial street, Boston) where may be found also, a good assortment of the Dearborn Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kinds of weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, or the most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

PECK'S PATENT PLATFORM BALANCES.



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iy21 TA25th

LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention of

those in want of weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful improvements over any other scale of the kind now in use, and for both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any. They have given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted.

Purchasers will have the privilege of returning them after giving them a trial, if not satisfied with them. In introducing these balances to the notice of the public, the subscriber would like to call the attention of those who have purchased, used and tested them, to the fact that he will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

Please dull and examine them at the manufactory No 3 Fulton st. (near the corner, rear of Commercial street, Boston) where may be found also, a good assortment of the Dearborn Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kinds of weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, or the most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

RAIL ROAD LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Arrangement for Augst.



THE RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer.

From Providence.

Depot at India Point.

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

Battery place, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesdays, 1st, 15th and 29th.

Thursdays, 3d, 17th and 31st.

Saturdays, 12th and 26th.

The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Comstock.

From Providence.

Depot at India Point.

Tuesdays, 1st, 15th and 29th.

Thursdays, 3d, 17th and 31st.

Saturdays, 12th and 26th.

The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Child.

From Providence.

Depot at India Point.

Mondays, 14th and 28th.

Wednesdays, 9th and 23rd.

Fridays, 4th and 18th.

Passengers will take the Rail Road Cars for Providence at one o'clock.

All Merchandise, Specie and Baggage at the risk of the

owners thereof.

For further information inquire of R. L. PORTER,

No 47 Court street.

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THE RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer.

From New-York.

Foot of Marketfield st. N. R.

Tuesdays, 1st and 29th.

Tuesdays, 8th and 22d.

Tuesdays, 15th and 29th.

Thursdays, 10th and 24th.

Saturdays, 5th and 19th.

The EASTERN STEAMBOATS

37 U. S. MAIL LINE.

THE RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer.

From New-York.

Foot of Marketfield st. N. R.

Tuesdays, 1st and 29th.

Tuesdays, 8th and 22d.

Tuesdays, 15th and 29th.

Thursdays, 12th and 26th.

The BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot, South Cove, at 6 and 10^{1/2} A. M. and 4 P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40 pounds.

Tickets one dollar.

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THE BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger trains will

run as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 54 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 54 P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40 pounds.

Tickets one dollar.

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THE BOSTON & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger trains will

run as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 54 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 54 P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40 pounds.

Tickets one dollar.

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THE ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL R. R. ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger Cars

will leave Boston, (in connection with the Lowell trains)